taluks *jamābandy* commences at 6 P.M. and goes on till midnight?

Mr. S. ABDUL WAJID.—No. Circular instructions have been issued that *jamabandy* must be conducted between 12 NOON and 4 P.M.

Mr. B. SITHARAMIAH.—Is it true that patels are forced to record in the khirdi registers that revenue collections have been made by them though as a matter of fact they will not have made the collections? If such cases are brought to notice, will the officers concerned be suitably dealt with?

Mr. S. ABDUL WAJID.—Yes.

Mr. Patel MALLAPPA.—Has it come to notice that taluk offices are not receiving the remittances by patels for the reason that they have fallen short of the demand by a few rupees? In many cases, the patels have lost the moneys on their way back being robbed of them by thieves.

Mr. S. ABDUL WAJID.—If it is so, it is a mistake on the part of a taluk office to refuse to receive whatever remittance is credited by a patel.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU.—If any such case is brought to notice, it will be suitably dealt with.

Mr. Patel MALLAPPA.—Such a thing is taking place in the Chitaldrug Taluk Office. The patels are saying that they will give up their posts on account of this difficulty. Will the Government look into the matter?

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU.—I am afraid there may be some exaggeration in the member's statement.

Mr. Y. V. MUNISWAMI IYER.—The patels go to the taluk office generally not earlier than 3 P.M. There is only one Shroff and one Sheristedar and how can they receive the remittances from all the patels? Probably that is the reason why all the remittances are not received in the treasury on the same day.

Measures to combat Malaria in Malnad.

Q.—45. Mr. Kanle VENKATAGIRI RAO (Sagar Taluk).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) the number of houses in existence in the malnad villages of Shimoga District twenty-five years ago and their population at the time (villagewar figures may be kindly furnished);

(*b*) the number of houses and the population of each village now;

(*c*) the reason for the deterioration;

(*d*) whether it will be possible for Government to adopt suitable measures to arrest further deterioration;

(*e*) the nature of the assistance that could be rendered?

A.—The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, LAW DEPARTMENT (Mr. H. V. Narayana Rao).—

(*a*)—

Taluk	*Houses*	*Population*
Sorab ...	14,201	66,605
Sagar ...	11,395	50,730
Hosanagar ...	7,172	37,656
Tirthahalli ...	9,356	54,724

Government consider it too unwieldy to place the villagewar figures on the table.

(*b*)—

Taluk	*Houses*	*Population*
Sorab ...	13,675	58,949
Sagar ...	8,118	45,504
Hosanagar ...	5,751	30,128
Tirthahalli ...	9,514	54,916

(*c*) The deterioration may be attributed to the prevalence of malaria and other fevers peculiar to the climatic condition in the malnad, and the tendency of the people to move towards urban areas in search of employment, besides other economic causes.

(*d*) Yes. Government are doing their best to control malaria and improve the malnad parts in all possible ways.

(*e*) Does not arise in view of reply to (*d*) above.

Mr. Kanle VENKATAGIRI RAO.—This side of 25 years, every year on an average as many as 816 men are dying of malaria in the malnad and also the number of houses is getting reduced by 200. At this rate, it is feared that the villages will become depopulated in the course of a few years. Is it not therefore necessary that suitable measures should be taken to check the disease?

Mr. H. V. NARAYANA RAO.—No doubt the number of houses as also the population is decreasing. That is why, to check the disease, the Malnad Improvement Scheme has been taken up.

Mr. Kanle VENKATAGIRI RAO.—Has any special attention been paid to eradicate the disease in Sagar Taluk for instance?

Mr. H. V. NARAYANA RAO.—To combat malaria, special measures have been taken under the scheme.

Mr. NAWAB SHER KHAN.—Malaria is prevalent in Tirthahalli Taluk also. Is it under consideration to establish a malaria survey centre at Shimoga? Will other steps also be taken to combat the disease, as was done in Kadur District?

The DIRECTOR of PUBLIC HEALTH (Mr. P. Parthasarathi).—Some proposals are under consideration. But they refer to the malnad as a whole and not with reference to any particular taluk in the malnad. According to the Malnad Improvement Scheme, quinine is being distributed; also vaccinators are being appointed to check the prevalance of small-pox as very many in the malnad are reported to have been suffering from that disease. Other measures also are being taken. But the main item of work against malaria is quinine distribution. It must be remembered that it is not easy to combat rural malaria. And to ascertain what exactly must be done to combat the disease, experiments are being conducted and when the results are known, they will be applied to the best advantage possible.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA.—Is it not possible to appoint a committee to whom the people of the localities affected can represent their grievances and also give suggestions to effectively tackle the problem?

Mr. P. PARTHASARATHI.—If the local bodies send up proposals in that regard, they will be examined.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA.—What is the agency entrusted with the distribution of quinine?

Mr. P. PARTHASARATHI.—Sanitary Inspectors, Vaccinators and also non-official gentlemen who are willing to take up that work.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA.—Have any village panchayets taken up this work?

Mr. P. PARTHASARATHI.—Some panchayets have purchased quinine up to Rs. 10 each.

Mr. Kanle VENKATAGIRI RAO.—Mere quinine distribution will not help to eradicate the disease. There are other things which have to be looked into—such as, insanitary surroundings, contamination of water, want of pure drinking water, etc. Who will attend to all this work?

Mr. H. V. NARAYANA RAO.—The concerned village panchayets and municipalities must attend to this work and improve the conditions of health in their respective areas. To attend to general sanitation is an obligatory duty of a local body.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA.—But tackling malaria is a technical work which the village panchayets or municipalities cannot attend to with any success. That is why I am asking whether a committee of experts cannot be appointed. Without any definite notions as to how the work should be proceeded with, no local body can successfully improve the general health condition in its area.

Mr. H. V. NARAYANA RAO.—Please give a note on the subject and Government will consider it.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA.—What is the value of quinine that is now being distributed?

Mr. P. PARTHASARATHI.—Rs.2,000.

Mr. Rayara KEMPANNA.—Have any itinerant dispensaries been established in the malnad?

The SENIOR SURGEON (Rajaseva-sakta B. K. Narayana Rao).—For each of the two districts of Shimoga and Kadur, Government have recently sanctioned the opening of an itinerant dispensary. As regards the other districts, the proposal is still under examination.

Mr. Rayara KEMPANNA.—There is malaria in certain maidan districts. Will similar dispensaries be established there also?

Mr. B. K. NARAYANA RAO.—The suggestion will be considered.

Extension of the Session.

The PRESIDENT announced that there would be a sitting of the Assembly on the following day also (*i.e.* Saturday) commencing at 8 A.M.

GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET—*concld.*

Mr. MISRILALL PARASMALL (speaking in English) said:—Sir, I avail myself of this opportunity to express my thanks to our able Financial Secretary for having placed before the House a surplus budget even in such abnormal conditions of war, when the prices of materials are going up daily and when there is slump in trade. We have to congratulate the Government on their shrewdness in having been able to find out other means of balancing the budget, *viz.*, levying duties on manufactured gold, and without imposing any additional taxation on the poor agriculturists.

The Government have provided for a net expenditure of Rs. 438·11 lakhs in the budget year. They have taken Rs. 26 lakhs, the estimated proceeds from the duty on gold, as a realisable permanent income by way of the duty on gold. But this is only a windfall lasting so long as the price of gold continues to rule high. Hence this should have been shown as only a temporary and non-recurring item of revenue.

If we study the expenditure items in the budget minutely, we will be convinced that the Government have been generous enough to extend their helping hand to almost all educational, agricultural, industrial and commercial activities by giving donations, by advancing moneys, by giving loans and by purchasing shares to a large extent. It would not be an exaggeration but only placing a true fact before the House if I should mention that it is in your regime, Sir, as Dewan of Mysore, that the State got an industrial impetus, and now it has got its own important place in the international industrial markets.

The Government have not lagged behind in the matter of making large contributions whenever necessary to enhance the prestige of the State. They have contributed as much as Rs. 1,00,000 to the War Fund and Rs. 3,000 to the Indian National Planning Committee working under the presidentship of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. These two are the important contributions worth mentioning here, besides many others the Government have given.

It is gratifying that the consumption of arrack, ganja and beer has been less than in the previous year. It redounds to the credit of Government, particularly to the Excise Commissioner, that they have introduced the scheme of prohibition to improve the moral, mental, physical and economic conditions of the people. Even though there is a slight decrease in the income of the State from this source, it is a negligible sum; but the effects of the prohibition policy on the people are certainly very beneficial.

Our benign Government have introduced the Money-lenders' Act to come into force from 1st July 1940. Though this legislation was passed some time back, Government were good enough to allow four months' time before giving effect to it in order to facilitate joint-stock banks and other concerns to change the form of accounts. I take this opportunity to request our generous-minded Dewan Saheb to kindly extend the period up to Dipavali when we *Marwaris*, *Sindhis*, *Gujerathis* close our accounts for the year and open fresh account books. The Act may be brought into force from 1st January 1941 instead of 1st July 1940, so that we can change the books conveniently.

You were our distinguished representative at the Round Table Conference on behalf of the Jodhpur State also. Of late there have been several instances which have brought the Mysore State and the Jodhpur State in closer contact with each other. By nominating me, Sir, to the Assembly, you have added one more solid link between Jodhpur State and the Mysore State, and this will be eternally remembered with gratitude by my community.